

1 421 743

# PATENT SPECIFICATION

(11) 1 421 743

(21) Application No. 17914/72 (22) Filed 18 April 1972  
(23) Complete Specification filed 5 April 1973  
(44) Complete Specification published 21 Jan. 1976  
(51) INT CL<sup>2</sup> A61K 31/16; A23L 2/02; A24B 15/00; A61K 7/00;  
C11D 3/48  
(52) Index at acceptance  
A5B 303 30X 30Y 342 34Y 380 38Y 390 39X 401 402  
40Y 410 41Y 462 46Y 523 52Y 541 544 54Y 565  
566 56Y 771 772 77Y  
A2B 6A  
A2C 1E3 20CX  
A5R 79G 91  
C5D 6B10A 6B10C 6B11A 6B11B 6B12B1 6B12B3 6B12E  
6B12F1 6B12F2 6B4 6C2 6C4 6C8 6C9  
C6E 6D

(72) Inventors DAVID GEORGE BOSWELL, DAVID JOHN  
SPRING and ROGER HEMS



## (54) IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO INGESTIBLE, TOPICAL AND OTHER COMPOSITIONS

(71) We, WILKINSON SWORD LIMITED, a British Company, of Sword Works, Southfield Road, London, W.4, do hereby declare the invention, for which we 5  
pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to ingestible, topical 10 and other compositions having a physiological cooling effect on the skin and on the mucous membranes of the body, particularly the mucous membranes of the nose and bronchial tract.

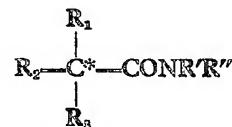
Menthol is well known for its physiological 15 cooling effect on the skin and mucous membranes of the mouth and has been extensively used as a flavouring agent (menthol being a major constituent of oil of peppermint) in foodstuffs, beverages, dentifrices, mouthwashes, etc. and as a component in a wide range of toiletries, liniments and lotions for topical application. Menthol is also a well known 20 tobacco additive for producing a "cool" sensation in the mouth when smoking. Carvomenthol has also been reported as having a physiological cooling effect and so also have N,N - dimethyl - 2 - ethyl butanamide and N,N - diethyl - 2 - ethyl butanamide, see 25 French Patent No. 1,572,332.

It is well established that the "cooling" 30 effect of menthol is a physiological effect due to the direct action of menthol on the nerve endings of the human body responsible for the detection of hot or cold and is not due to latent heat of evaporation. It is believed 35 that the menthol acts as a direct stimulus on the cold receptors at the nerve endings which in turn stimulate the central nervous system.

Although menthol is well established as a physiological coolant its use, in some compositions, is circumscribed by its strong minty odour.

The present invention is based on the discovery that certain other organic compounds, which can be readily synthesised, have a physiological cooling effect similar to that obtained with menthol, but do not have the strong minty odour. In many cases the compounds have little or no odour at all. Such compounds therefore find utility as additives in a wide range of ingestible and topical compositions. More particularly they find utility as components in compositions for nasal application and in vapour rubs and liniments.

The compounds having a physiological cooling effect and utilisable in accordance with the present invention are amides of the formula:



where

R' and R'', when taken separately, are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>6</sub> hydroxy-alkyl and provide a total of no more than 8 carbon atoms, with the proviso that when R' is hydrogen R'' may also be alkoxy-carbonylalkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms; R' and R'', when taken together, represent an alkylene group of up to 6 carbon atoms, the opposite ends of which group are attached to the amide nitrogen atom thereby to form a nitrogen heterocycle, the

45

50

55

60

65

70

carbon atom chain of which may optionally be interrupted by oxygen; R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl; and R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl; with the provisos that

- i) R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together provide a total of at least 5 carbon atoms, preferably from 5—10 carbon atoms; and
- ii) when R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>2</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl and R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>3</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl and at least one of R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> is branched, preferably in an alpha or beta position relative to the carbon atom marked (\*) in the formula.

In accordance with the present invention, therefore, we provide a manufactured product for application to or consumption by the human body comprising a physiologically active ingredient capable of stimulating the cold receptors of the nervous system of the body and a carrier therefor, said carrier constituting or providing a vehicle by means of which said ingredient may be brought into contact with the skin or other surface tissue of the body upon use of the said product, said carrier comprising a manufactured article or preparation into which the said ingredient is incorporated by admixture or impregnation and being other than a liquid or mixture of liquids which serve merely as solvent for the said ingredient and which contain no other ingredient, said physiologically active ingredient being an amide of the formula given above.

The invention also extends to a method of stimulating the cold receptors of the nervous system of the body, other than as part of a medical treatment, which comprises applying to the skin, or other surface tissues of the body, a compound of the formula defined above.

Where the compounds used in this invention have an asymmetric carbon atom either optical isomer may be used in pure form but generally a mixture of optical isomers will be used. In some cases the degree of cooling produced by the compounds on the skin will differ as between optical isomers, in which case one or other isomer may be preferred.

The preferred amides used in this invention are the tertiary compounds, i.e. those where each of R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl, especially those where R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl or n-propyl and at least one of R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> is a branched chain group having branching in an alpha or beta position relative to the C atom marked (\*) in the formula. Also preferred are non-substituted amides, i.e. where R' is H, and disubstituted amides where R' and R'' are methyl or ethyl. A further preferred group consists of amides of the formula given where R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen and at least one of R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> is branched in an alpha position relative to the carbon atom marked (\*) in the formula.

The amides may readily be prepared by conventional techniques, for example, by reaction of an acid chloride of the formula R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>COCl with an amine of the formula HNR'R'' in the presence of a hydrogen chloride acceptor. Such reactions are entirely conventional and the procedures involved will readily be understood by persons skilled in the art.

Typical amides usable in the products of this invention are listed below in the Table together with an indication of their cooling activity; the more stars the greater the activity, i.e. the greater the degree of cooling produced by a given quantity of the compound.

R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R'	R''	Activity
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	*****
”	”	”	”	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	*****
”	”	”	”	CH <sub>3</sub> -	*****
”	”	”	”	HOCH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -	*****
”	”	”	CH <sub>3</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	*****
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	”	H-	tert-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	*****
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	”	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	*****
”	”	”	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	*****
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	*****
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	*****
H	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	H-	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	*****
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	*****
H-	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	*****
CH <sub>3</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	”	H-	”	*****
CH <sub>3</sub>	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OOCCH <sub>2</sub> -	***
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	***
CH <sub>3</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	H-	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	***
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	***
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	***
CH <sub>3</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	”	H-	”	***
”	”	”	CH <sub>3</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	***
H-	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	”	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OOCCH <sub>2</sub> -	***
H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	***
”	”	”	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	***
”	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	”	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OOCCH <sub>2</sub> -	***
”	”	”	”	HOCH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -	***
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -		***
”	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OOCCH <sub>2</sub> -	**
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	”	HOCH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	**
CH <sub>3</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	”	HOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	**

R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R	R'	Activity
CH <sub>3</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	H-	H-	***
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	„	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	***
H-	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	„	„	***
H-	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	„	„	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OOCH <sub>2</sub> -	***
H-	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	„	„	„	**
H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	**
H-	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	H-	HOCH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -	**
H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	iso-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> -	„	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	**
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -O-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -		**
H	„	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	H-	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	****
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	CH <sub>3</sub> -	*
CH <sub>3</sub> -	„	„	„	„	*
„	„	„	H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OOCH <sub>2</sub> -	*
„	CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	„	„	*
H-	„	„	„	HOCH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -	*
H-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	sec-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	„	„	*
CH <sub>3</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	„	H-	*
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -	„	„	*

5 The compounds of the above formula find utility in a wide variety of manufactured products for consumption by or application to the human body. Broadly speaking, these products can be divided into comestible and topical compositions, both terms being taken in their broadest possible sense. Thus comestible is to be taken as including not only foodstuffs and beverages taken into the mouth and swallowed, but also other orally ingested compositions taken for reasons other than their nutritional value, e.g. indigestion tablets, anti-acid preparations, laxatives, etc. Comestible 10 compositions are also to be taken to include edible compositions taken by mouth, but not necessarily swallowed, e.g. chewing gum. Topical compositions are to be taken as including not only compositions such as perfumes, powders and other toiletries, lotions, liniments, oils and ointments applied to the external surfaces of the human body, whether for medical or other reasons, but also compositions applied to, or which, in normal usage, come in contact with, internal mucous

15

20

25

membranes of the body, such as those of the nose, mouth, or throat, whether by direct or indirect application or inhalation, and thus include nasal and throat sprays, dentifrices, mouthwash and gargle compositions. Also included within the present invention are toilet articles such as cleansing tissues and toothpicks impregnated or coated with the active cooling compound.

30 A further class of manufactured products included within the scope of this invention are tobacco and associated articles, e.g. pipe and cigarette filters, especially filter tips for cigarettes.

35 The manufactured products of this invention will contain an amount of the active cooling compound sufficient to stimulate the cold receptors in the areas of the skin or mucous membrane with which the compositions come into contact and thereby promote the desired cold sensation. As the degree and longevity of cooling sensation varies from compound to compound the quantity of stimulant used in each composition will vary widely. As

40

45

30

35

40

45

a guide, it may be said that, with the more active compounds, a significant cooling sensation, which, in some cases, may persist for several hours, is achieved upon application to the skin of as little as 0.05 ml. of a 1.0% weight percent solution of the active ingredient in ethanol. For the less active compounds a significant cooling effect is achieved only with more concentrated solutions, e.g. 5.0% by weight or more of the active ingredient. It must also be admitted that such skin tests are somewhat subjective, some individual experiencing a greater or lesser cooling sensation than others when subjected to the same test.

In formulating the products of this invention the active cooling compound will be incorporated into a carrier which may be completely inert or which may be or contain other active ingredients. A wide variety of carriers will be suitable, depending upon the end use of the composition, such carriers including solids, liquids, emulsions, foams and gels. Typical carriers for the active cooling compound include aqueous or alcoholic solutions; oils and fats such as hydrocarbon oils, fatty acid esters, long chain alcohols and silicone oils; finely divided solids such as starch or talc; cellulosic materials such as paper tissue; tobacco; low-boiling hydrocarbons and halohydrocarbons used as aerosol propellents; gums and natural or synthetic resins.

In most products according to the invention the carrier will be or contain as an adjuvant one or more of the following: an antacid, antiseptic or analgesic, a flavourant, colourant, or odourant, or a surfactant.

The following illustrate the range of manufactured products into which the active cooling compounds can be incorporated:

1. Edible or potable compositions including alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, confectionery, chewing gum; cachous; ice cream; jellies;
2. Toiletries including after shave lotions, shaving soaps, creams and foams, toilet water, deodorants and antiperspirants, "solid colognes", toilet soaps, bath oils and salts, shampoos, hair oils, talcum powders, face creams, hand creams, sunburn lotions, cleansing tissues, dentifrices, toothpicks, mouthwashes, hair tonics, eyedrops.
3. Medicaments including antiseptic ointments, pile ointments, liniments, lotions, decongestants, counter-irritants, cough mixtures, throat lozenges, antacid and indigestion preparations, oral analgesics;
4. Tobacco preparations including cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff; tobacco filters, especially filter tips for cigarettes.
5. Miscellaneous compositions such as water soluble adhesive compositions for envelopes, postage stamps and adhesive labels.

Particular preparations according to the invention are discussed in more detail below.

*Edible and Potable Compositions.*

The edible and potable compositions of this invention will contain the active cooling compound in combination with an edible carrier and usually a flavouring or colouring agent. The particular effect of the cooling compounds is to create a cool or fresh sensation in the mouth, and in some cases, even in the stomach, and therefore the compounds find particular utility in sugar-based confectionery such as chocolate, boiled sweets and candy, in ice creams and jellies and in chewing gum. The formulation of such confections will be by ordinary techniques and according to conventional recipes and as such forms no part of this invention. The active compound will be added to the recipe at a convenient point and in amount sufficient to produce the desired cooling effect in the final product. As already indicated, the amount will vary depending upon the particular compound, the degree of cooling effect desired and the strength of other flavourants in the recipe. For general guidance, however, amounts in the range 0.1 to 5% by weight based on the total composition will be found suitable.

Similar considerations apply to the formulation of beverages. Generally speaking the compounds will find most utility in soft drinks, e.g. fruit squashes, lemonade and cola, but may also be used in alcoholic beverages. The amount of compound used will generally be in the range 0.1 to 2.5% by weight based on the total composition.

*Toiletries.*

Because of the cooling sensation imparted to the skin, a major utility of the cooling compounds will be in a wide range of toilet preparations and toilet articles. The particular preparations discussed below are to be taken as exemplary.

A major utility will be in after shave lotions and toilet water, where the compound will be used in alcoholic or aqueous alcoholic solution, such solutions usually also contain a perfume or mild antiseptic or both. The amount added to the formulation will usually be in the range 0.1 to 10% by weight based on the total composition.

Another field of utility will be in soaps, shampoos and bath oils where the compound will be used in combination with an oil or fat or a natural or synthetic surfactant, e.g. a fatty acid salt or a lauroylsulphate salt, the composition usually also containing an essential oil or perfume. The range of soap compositions will include soaps of all kinds, e.g. toilet soaps, shaving soaps and shaving foams. Usually the compound will be added to the formulation in amount of from 0.1 to 10% by weight.

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

125

5	A further class of toilet compositions into which the compounds may be incorporated include cosmetic creams and emollients, such creams and emollients usually comprising a base emulsion and optionally a range of ingredients such as wax, preservative, perfume, antiseptics, astringents and pigments. Also included within this class are lipstick compositions such compositions usually comprising an oil and wax base into which the compound can be incorporated along with the conventional ingredients, e.g. pigments and perfumes. Once again the formulation of such compositions, apart from the incorporation of the cooling compound, usually in an amount of from 0.05 to 10% by weight, is conventional.	65
10		70
15		75
20	Compositions for oral hygiene containing the cooling compounds include mouthwash, gargle and dentifrice compositions. The first two may be considered together and will usually comprise an aqueous, alcoholic, or aqueous-alcoholic solution of an antiseptic often coloured or flavoured for palatability, to which the coolant is added in an amount of from 0.1 to 1.0% by weight.	80
25		85
30	Dentifrice compositions may be of the solid block, powder, paste or liquid type and will usually comprise a finely divided abrasive or polishing material, e.g. precipitated chalk, silica, magnesium silicate, aluminium hydroxide or other similar materials well known in the art, and a detergent or foaming agent. Optional ingredients which may also be included are flavouring agents and colourants, antiseptics, lubricants, thickeners, emulsifiers or plasticizers. The amount of coolant added in such compositions will generally be from 0.1 to 5.0% by weight based on the total composition.	90
35		95
40		100
	<i>Medicaments.</i>	
45	Because of their cooling effect on the skin and on the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and nose and of the gastrointestinal tract the cooling compounds may be used in a variety of oral medicines, nasal and throat sprays, and topical compositions, particularly where a counter-irritant is required. In particular the coolants may be formulated into antacid and indigestion remedies, in particular those based on sodium bicarbonate, magnesium oxide, calcium or magnesium carbonate, aluminium or magnesium hydroxide or magnesium trisilicate. In such compositions the coolant will usually be added in an amount of from 0.01 to 2.0% by weight.	105
50		110
55	The coolants may also be included in oral analgesic compositions e.g. with acetylsalicylic acid or its salts, and in nasal decongestants e.g. those containing ephedrine.	115
60		
	<i>Tobacco Preparations.</i>	
	The coolants of this invention may be incorporated directly into tobacco to give a cool	120
	A further class of toilet compositions into which the compounds may be incorporated include cosmetic creams and emollients, such creams and emollients usually comprising a base emulsion and optionally a range of ingredients such as wax, preservative, perfume, antiseptics, astringents and pigments. Also included within this class are lipstick compositions such compositions usually comprising an oil and wax base into which the compound can be incorporated along with the conventional ingredients, e.g. pigments and perfumes. Once again the formulation of such compositions, apart from the incorporation of the cooling compound, usually in an amount of from 0.05 to 10% by weight, is conventional.	65
		70
		75
	Compositions for oral hygiene containing the cooling compounds include mouthwash, gargle and dentifrice compositions. The first two may be considered together and will usually comprise an aqueous, alcoholic, or aqueous-alcoholic solution of an antiseptic often coloured or flavoured for palatability, to which the coolant is added in an amount of from 0.1 to 1.0% by weight.	80
		85
	Dentifrice compositions may be of the solid block, powder, paste or liquid type and will usually comprise a finely divided abrasive or polishing material, e.g. precipitated chalk, silica, magnesium silicate, aluminium hydroxide or other similar materials well known in the art, and a detergent or foaming agent. Optional ingredients which may also be included are flavouring agents and colourants, antiseptics, lubricants, thickeners, emulsifiers or plasticizers. The amount of coolant added in such compositions will generally be from 0.1 to 5.0% by weight based on the total composition.	90
		95
	<i>Medicaments.</i>	
	Because of their cooling effect on the skin and on the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and nose and of the gastrointestinal tract the cooling compounds may be used in a variety of oral medicines, nasal and throat sprays, and topical compositions, particularly where a counter-irritant is required. In particular the coolants may be formulated into antacid and indigestion remedies, in particular those based on sodium bicarbonate, magnesium oxide, calcium or magnesium carbonate, aluminium or magnesium hydroxide or magnesium trisilicate. In such compositions the coolant will usually be added in an amount of from 0.01 to 2.0% by weight.	105
		110
	The coolants may also be included in oral analgesic compositions e.g. with acetylsalicylic acid or its salts, and in nasal decongestants e.g. those containing ephedrine.	115
	<i>Tobacco Preparations.</i>	
	The coolants of this invention may be incorporated directly into tobacco to give a cool	120
	A further class of toilet compositions into which the compounds may be incorporated include cosmetic creams and emollients, such creams and emollients usually comprising a base emulsion and optionally a range of ingredients such as wax, preservative, perfume, antiseptics, astringents and pigments. Also included within this class are lipstick compositions such compositions usually comprising an oil and wax base into which the compound can be incorporated along with the conventional ingredients, e.g. pigments and perfumes. Once again the formulation of such compositions, apart from the incorporation of the cooling compound, usually in an amount of from 0.05 to 10% by weight, is conventional.	65
		70
		75
	Compositions for oral hygiene containing the cooling compounds include mouthwash, gargle and dentifrice compositions. The first two may be considered together and will usually comprise an aqueous, alcoholic, or aqueous-alcoholic solution of an antiseptic often coloured or flavoured for palatability, to which the coolant is added in an amount of from 0.1 to 1.0% by weight.	80
		85
	Dentifrice compositions may be of the solid block, powder, paste or liquid type and will usually comprise a finely divided abrasive or polishing material, e.g. precipitated chalk, silica, magnesium silicate, aluminium hydroxide or other similar materials well known in the art, and a detergent or foaming agent. Optional ingredients which may also be included are flavouring agents and colourants, antiseptics, lubricants, thickeners, emulsifiers or plasticizers. The amount of coolant added in such compositions will generally be from 0.1 to 5.0% by weight based on the total composition.	90
		95
	<i>Medicaments.</i>	
	Because of their cooling effect on the skin and on the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and nose and of the gastrointestinal tract the cooling compounds may be used in a variety of oral medicines, nasal and throat sprays, and topical compositions, particularly where a counter-irritant is required. In particular the coolants may be formulated into antacid and indigestion remedies, in particular those based on sodium bicarbonate, magnesium oxide, calcium or magnesium carbonate, aluminium or magnesium hydroxide or magnesium trisilicate. In such compositions the coolant will usually be added in an amount of from 0.01 to 2.0% by weight.	105
		110
	The coolants may also be included in oral analgesic compositions e.g. with acetylsalicylic acid or its salts, and in nasal decongestants e.g. those containing ephedrine.	115
	<i>Tobacco Preparations.</i>	
	The coolants of this invention may be incorporated directly into tobacco to give a cool	120

	Dicalcium phosphate	48.0%	Stearic acid	6.3%	
	Sodium lauryl sulphate	2.5%	Lauric acid	2.7%	60
	Glycerol	24.8%	Triethanolamine	4.6%	
5	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	2.0%	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	0.1%	
	Citrus flavourant	1.0%	Sorbitol	5.0%	
	Sodium saccharin	0.5%	Perfume	0.4%	65
	Water	to 100%	Water	to 100%	

10 Shortly before completion of the blending operation 1.0% by weight N,N,2,3-tetramethyl - 2 - isopropylbutanamide was added to the blender. When applied as a toothpaste, a cooling effect is noticed in the mouth.

#### EXAMPLE IV.

##### *Soft Sweet.*

15 Water was added to icing sugar at 40% to form a stiff paste. 0.5% of N-ethyl 2,2-diisopropylbutanamide was then stirred into the paste and the mixture allowed to set. A soft sweet mass resulted having the characteristic cooling effect in the mouth of peppermint but without the minty flavour or odour.

#### EXAMPLE V.

##### *Cigarette Tobacco.*

20 25 A proprietary brand of cigarette tobacco was impregnated with an alcoholic solution of N-ethyl 2 - isopropyl - 2,3 - dimethylbutanamide, dried and rolled into cigarettes each containing approximately 0.00025 gm. of active compound. Smoking the impregnated cigarettes produced a cool effect in the mouth characteristic of mentholated cigarettes.

30 35 A similar effect is noticed when smoking a proprietary brand of tipped cigarette, the coolant being used to impregnate the filter tip rather than the tobacco.

#### EXAMPLE VI.

##### *Antiseptic Ointment.*

40 An ointment was prepared according to the following formulation:

	Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide	4.0%	Denatured ethanol	75.0%	
	Cetyl Alcohol	6.0%	Perfume	5.0%	
	Stearyl Alcohol	6.0%	Water	to 100%	
45	White Paraffin	14.0%			
	Mineral Oil	21.0%			
	Water	to 100%			

50 The ingredients were mixed, warmed to 40° C. and emulsified in a high speed blender. Added to the mixture during blending was 1.5% of N,N,2 - trimethyl - 2 - isopropylhexanamide.

55 The final ointment when applied to the skin gave rise to a marked cooling effect.

#### EXAMPLE VII.

##### *Aerosol Shaving Soap.*

An aerosol shaving soap composition was formulated according to the following recipe:

The composition was prepared by fusing the acids in water, adding the triethanolamine, cooling and adding the other constituents. To the mixture was then added 0.5% based on the total composition of N,2,2 - triethyl - 3 - methyl - 3 - methylbutanamide. The composition was then packaged in an aerosol dispenser under pressure of a butane propellant.

When used in shaving a fresh cool sensation was distinctly noticeable on the face.

#### EXAMPLE VIII.

##### *Toilet Water.*

A toilet water was prepared according to the following recipe:

	Denatured ethanol	75.0%	
	Perfume	5.0%	
	Water	to 100%	

To the recipe was added 2.0%, based on the total composition, of N-ethyl 2 - sec - butyl-2,3 - dimethylpentanamide.

As with the after shave lotion, a cooling effect was clearly noticeable on the skin well after the termination of any cooling effect attributable to the evaporation of the alcoholic carrier.

#### EXAMPLE IX.

##### *Deodorant Composition.*

A deodorant composition suitable for formulation and dispersing as an aerosol under pressure of a suitable propellant was formulated according to the following recipe:

	Denatured ethanol	96.9%	
	Hexachlorophene	2.0%	
	Isopropyl myristate	1.0%	
	Perfume	0.1%	

To the composition was added 2% by weight of N,N,2,2 - tetraethyl - 3 - methylbutanamide. Application of the final composition gave rise to a definite cooling sensation on the skin.

#### EXAMPLE X.

##### *Hair Shampoo.*

Sodium lauryl ether sulphate, 10 g., was dispersed in 90 g. water in a high speed mill. To the dispersion was added 2% by weight of N - (1,1 - dimethyl - 2 - hydroxyethyl) - 2 - isopropyl - 2,3 - dimethylbutanamide. When the hair is washed using the shampoo a fresh, cool sensation is noticed on the scalp.

## EXAMPLE XI.

*Solid Cologne.*

A solid cologne was formulated according to the following recipe:

5	Denatured ethanol	74.5%
	Propylene glycol	3.0%
	Sodium stearate	5.0%
	Perfume	5.0%
	Water	to 100%

10 The sodium stearate was dissolved by stirring in a warm mixture of the ethanol, propylene glycol and water. To the solution was added the perfume and 2% of N,N,2 - dimethyl - 2-isopropylhexanamide and the mixture then allowed to solidify into a waxy cake.

15 When applied to the forehead a distinct cooling effect is noticeable.

## EXAMPLE XII.

*Mouthwash.*

20 A concentrated mouthwash composition was prepared according to the following recipe:

	Ethanol	3.0%
	Borax	2.0%
	Sodium bicarbonate	1.0%
25	Glycerol	10.0%
	Flavourant	0.4%
	Thymol	0.03%
	Water	to 100%

30 To the composition was added 0.1% of N-(1,1 - dimethyl - 2 - hydroxyethyl) - 2,2 - diethylbutanamide.

35 When diluted with approximately 10 times its own volume of water and used to rinse the mouth a cooling effect is obtained in the mouth.

## EXAMPLE XIII.

*Toothpicks.*

40 The tip of a wooden toothpick was impregnated with an alcoholic solution containing N-ethyl 2,2 - diisopropylbutanamide in sufficient amount to deposit on the toothpick 0.05 mg. of the compound. The impregnated toothpick was then dried. When placed on the tongue there is no detectable taste, however, a distinct cooling effect is noticeable after a short period of time.

## EXAMPLE XIV.

*Soft Drink.*

50 A soft drink concentrate was prepared from the following recipe:

	Pure orange juice	60%
	Sucrose	10%
	Saccharin	0.2%
	Orange flavouring	0.1%
	Citric acid	0.2%
	Sulphur dioxide	trace amount
55	Water	to 100%

To the concentrate was added 0.10% of N,2,3 - trimethyl - 2 - isopropyl - butanamide.

The concentrate was diluted with water and tested. An orange flavour having a pleasantly cool after-effect was obtained.

## EXAMPLE XV.

*Boiled Sweet.*

60 99.5% sucrose and 0.5% citric acid were carefully fused together in the presence of a trace of water. Just before casting the melt onto a chilled plate 0.5% of N-methyl 2-methyl - 2 - isopropylhexanamide was rapidly stirred in.

70 The melt was then cast. A boiled sweet resulted having a marked cooling effect on the mouth.

## EXAMPLE XVI.

*Indigestion tablet.*

75 The following ingredients were ground together:

Magnesium carbonate	49.5%
Sorbitol	49.4%
Saccharin	0.1%
Talc	1.0%

Added to the mixture during grinding was 0.10% of N-ethyl 2 - isobutyl - 2,4 - dimethylpentanamide. After mixing the mixture was pressed into 0.5 g tablets.

85 Taken by mouth and swallowed the tablets produced after a short interval of time a noticeable cooling effect in the stomach.

## EXAMPLE XVII.

*Cleansing Tissue.*

90 A cleansing tissue was prepared having the formulation:

Triethanolamine Lauryl sulphate	1.0%
Glycerol	2.0%
Perfume	.95%
Water	to 100%

To this liquid was added 1.0% of N-ethyl 2 - isopropyl - 2,3 - dimethylbutanamide. A paper tissue was then soaked in the liquid.

100 When the impregnated tissue was used to wipe the skin a fresh cool sensation developed on the skin after a short interval.

## EXAMPLE XVIII.

*After Shave Lotion.*

105 An after shave lotion was prepared according to the following recipe by dissolution of the ingredients in the liquid and cooling and filtering:

Denatured Ethanol	75%
Diethylphthalate	1.0%
Propylene Glycol	1.0%
Lactic Acid	1.0%
Perfume	3.0%
Water	to 100%

115

5 Into the base lotion was added 0.5% by weight based on the total composition of N<sub>2</sub> - di-sec.butyl - 3 - methylpentanamide. When the final lotion is applied to the face a clearly noticeable cooling effect becomes apparent after a short interval of time.

**EXAMPLE XIX.**  
*Aerosol Shaving Soap.*

10 An aerosol shaving soap composition was formulated according to the following recipe:

	Stearic acid	6.3%
	Lauric acid	2.7%
	Triethanolamine	4.6%
15	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	0.1%
	Sorbitol	5.0%
	Perfume	0.4%
	Water	to 100%

20 The composition was prepared by fusing the acids in water, adding the triethanolamine, cooling and adding the other constituents. To the mixture was then added 0.5% based on the total composition of N - ethyl - 2 - sec-butyl - 4 - methylpentanamide. The composition was then packaged in an aerosol dispenser under pressure of a butane propellant.

When used in shaving a fresh cool sensation was distinctly noticeable on the face.

30 The above Examples illustrate the range of compounds and the range of compositions included within the present invention. However, they are not to be taken as limiting the scope of the invention in any way.

35 Other compounds within the general formula will be equally suitable for use in the compositions of Examples I—XIX and the physiological cooling effect obtained with the compounds of the invention will recommend their use in a wide variety of other compositions where the cooling effect will be of value.

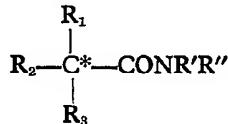
40 In conclusion, attention is directed to our copending application No. 33419/75 (Serial No. 1,421,744), which is divided therefrom and in which certain of the amides used in this invention are claimed per se.

**WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—**

1. A manufactured product for application to or consumption by the human body comprising a physiologically active ingredient capable of stimulating the cold receptors of the nervous system of the body and a carrier therefor, said carrier constituting or providing a vehicle by means of which said ingredient may be brought into contact with the skin or other surface tissue of the body upon use of the said product, said carrier comprising a manufactured article or preparation into which the said ingredient is incorporated by admixture or impregnation and being other than a liquid or mixture of liquids which serve

merely as solvent for the said ingredient and which contain no other ingredient, wherein said physiologically active ingredient is a carboxamide of the formula

65



where

R' and R'', when taken separately, are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>8</sub> hydroxy-alkyl and provide a total of no more than 8 carbon atoms, with the proviso that when R' is hydrogen R'' may also be alkoxy-carbonylalkyl of up to 6 carbon atoms; R' and R'', when taken together, represent an alkylene group of up to 6 carbon atoms, the opposite ends of which group are attached to the amide nitrogen atom thereby to form a nitrogen heterocycle, the carbon atom chain of which may optionally be interrupted by oxygen; R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl; and R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl;

70

with the provisos that

- i) R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together provide a total of at least 5 carbon atoms, and
- ii) when R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>2</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl and R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>2</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl and at least one of R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> is branched.

80

2. A product according to claim 1, wherein the cold receptor stimulant is of the formula defined, where R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>5</sub> alkyl.

85

3. A product according to claim 2, wherein the cold receptor stimulant is of the formula defined, where R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl or n-propyl and at least one of R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> is a branched chain alkyl group having branching in an alpha or beta position relative to the C atom marked (\*).

90

4. A product according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the cold receptor stimulant is of the formula defined, where R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together provide a total of from 5—10 carbon atoms.

95

5. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is an edible preparation containing an edible base material and a flavourant or colourant.

105

6. A product of matter according to claim 5, wherein said carrier is a chewing gum.

110

7. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is an orally or topically administrable pharmaceutical preparation, comprising an orally or topically acceptable carrier and an orally or topically administrable pharmaceutically active ingredient.

115

8. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is a beverage containing a potable base material and a flavourant or colourant.

120

9. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is a dentifrice. 30

5 10. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is a mouthwash comprising an aqueous or aqueous/alcoholic solution of an orally acceptable anti-septic. 35

10 11. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is a lotion for topical application to the body which comprises an aqueous or aqueous/alcoholic base and one or more of the following, a colourant, an odourant or an antiseptic. 40

15 12. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is an ointment, cream or oil for topical application to the body. 45

20 13. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is a toilet soap or shampoo. 45

14. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is a shaving soap or foam.

25 15. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is a liquid impregnated cleansing tissue.

16. A product according to any one of claims 1—4, wherein said carrier is or contains tobacco.

17. A product according to claim 16, wherein said carrier is a cigarette.

18. A product according to claim 17, wherein said carrier is a filter-tipped cigarette and wherein said ingredient is impregnated in the filter tip.

19. A product according to claim 1, being a product substantially as hereinbefore described in any one of the foregoing Examples.

20. A method of stimulating the cold receptors of the nervous system of the body, other than as part of a medical treatment, which comprises applying to the skin, or other surface tissue of the body, a compound of the formula defined in claim 1 or as modified by claim 2 or 4.

For the Applicants,  
D. YOUNG & CO.,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
9 & 10 Staple Inn,  
London, WC1V 7RD.